which on Sunday is used for a church-for the place which on Sunday is used for a church—for the place cannot boast of a church or any other public building. By-the by, it has two lighthouses; but yet, not withstending the quietus that reigns over this place, let twenty five enterprising Yankees come to this point, go into the lumbering business, barrel-making, start a bedstead and chair manufactory, store and tailoring business, &c., and they would take it by storm. A firm from Steuben County, N. Y., came on here last year and entered into the lumber business with a steam sawmill. They are doing a fine business. Lumber finds ready sale for cash at Chicago, sixty miles opposite this point.

A New-Yorker.

INDUSTRIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Charles Bradfield of Philadelphia has opened

PROGRESS OF FAST PRINTING - R. Hoe & Co. have lately constructed one of their Six cylinder Presses for Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper in London. This is the largest sheet ever yet printed on this style of press, and measures 60 by 28 inches. It is folded into twelve pages. The press was forwarded last month to its destination, accompanied by six work-near to serve as feeders. The generally circulated report that this press was for The London Times, is an error. The Times is printed on Applegath's eight cylinder press, a style somewhat resembling Hoe's, but with the cylinders standing upright, and requires, with all its necessary feeding apparatus, &c., far more space than Hoe's, and twice the number of men. Times is printed on the eight-cylinder press described. at the rate of less than 9,000 impressions per hour, while THE TRIBUNE, of very nearly the same size, is slowly and carefully printed on a six-cylinder Hoe's press at a more rapid rate, the 167,000 of the Weekly requiring but eighteen hours for each side, including the necessary stoppages to wash rollers, &c. The Philadelphia Ledger, a smaller sheet, is provided with facilities for the most rapid printing in the world being able, by the aid of two eight-cylinder Hoe's presses, to tarn out 16,000 sheets per hour, printed on both sides. The Times is the first and the only concern which has adopted Applegath's invention, and Licyd's is the first which has adopted Hoe's in Great Britain. We may hope that this will prove a pioneer of an extensive foreign demand on the large and wellarranged machine shop of our enterprising citizen. Progress or Printing in Colors.-Until quite

recently the process of printing in variegated color consisted either in printing with colorless sizing, and then brushing over with bronzes of various light hues, or in printing separately with partial forms the red blue, and other portions of the sheet. Mr. Stephe Brown of Syracuse has constructed two examples of a press invented by him for printing as many colors a may be desired at one impression. The form is mad in sections which separate and receive different colors there close and give the impression. The smallest of these presses has been lately exhibited at Messrs Wells & Webb's warehouse in this city, and proved capable of printing 1,500 cards per hour. But Messre A. M. & G. H. Babcock have manufacturing at Westerly, R I, quite a number of machines which appear in several respects superior. In this press the paper is presented successively to each complete form, the chief difference between this and the old presse consisting in the fact that the whole is simply and conveniently combined in one press, with a certainty of making perfect "register." The largest sized prints forms 12 by 19 inches, in a most superior style, at the rate of 800 per hour. This press affords facilities for producing very fine effects by partially or completely

overlapping one color upon another.

Thompson's Graduating Life Seat - Mr. N. Thompson of this city has recently improved his valuable life seat, before noticed in our columns, and in troduced it extensively on the steam and sailing ves sels from this port. It is a seat which embraces of clasps the body, and graduates itself to fit nearly al tizes. The buoyancy is derived from cork incased in wood, and is thus safer than air supports, which are destroyed by a leak. The seats are manufactured as jet only in Brooklyn, slineugh they have been pat ented in England and France. It may be interesting to observe, in connection with this subject, that a closs calculation has shown the remarkable fact that these constructions can be manufactured by machinery in Brooklyn, without the upholstery, and freighted to England cheaper than they can be manufactured here. This is owing principally to the diminished cest of the material, which is almost exclusively wood d cork, the only additional parts being a dozen od screws and two pieces of shirred rubber.

Ladia-Ribber Buttons - A style of button for overcoats and general business clothing has been intro need within the last two years, which grows more biny with age and wear, and in its every quality cems to be an admirable button. It is made one of the Goodyear varieties of prepared rabber, and which g ves amployment to so ne two I undred hands sale and female. The buttons have unti this season n held at so high a price as to a great extent to prohibit their introduction, but a material reduction s, we learn, been lately made, which bids fair to der them the standard style for the class of clothg described.

CALIFORNIA TUNNELING .- Although the workable Copesite in the golden State are generally on the sure, The Nevada Journal describes one hill, the cluke, in which a journey of a mile and a half n be made under ground, and estimates that enough anneling has been performed in the State to extend, a straight line, quite across it. The tunneling in ameluke Hill cost about \$12 to the foot of linear

measurement. MORE AMERICAN MACHINERY IN EUROPE -The lorgan Iron Works in this city are constructing inhese popular werks constructed one for the same vice in 1853, which is now see on the river.

HUNT'S HORSE POWER -Dr. Shard Hunt of Free

rt, Ill , patented in March last, a construction for king herse power available, decidedly simple, and sch, though involving a large weight of timber, is vertised to cost but \$50. From one to twelve anials may be employed walking in a circle up in the and and turning a heavy horizontal wheel to which are directly attached, and which they in fact walk within. The wheel is geared at its periphery ad transmits a high velocity without further multication. The principal novelty consists in making wheel of such weight that it requires no framing batever, and supporting the load on small ir in wheel hich travel around on a raised track just within the rse path. The expedient is simple and admirable. CANADIAN MINING REGULATIONS, - Unlike most ther countries on the globe Canada strives to probibit instead of promote the extraction of her mineral wealth. The "Order in Conecil" of September, 1853, although an improvement on the former code, requires a prospecter to pay into the Crown-Land Department is Canadian pounds, or \$100, for a privilege to explore ix months, and requires him to locate a spot 40 chains in front by 100 in depth, and until he completes the purchase he shall not fell or remove any timber, nor carry off any minerals except as specimens. The Toronto Globe affirms that where the United States

citizens by these regulations FIRE-PROOF CORNICES.-Wooden cornices and piazzas are serious communicants of the destructive element in case of fire in a block of otherwise tolerably are proof brick or stone buildings. The Collorade row, in Brooklyn-fine residences which a few years since stood conspicuous in crossing the Fulton ferry-might probably have been saved, at least in part, but for the tindery nature of the ornamental work along the front. We are pleased to find that many of the buildings now in course of erection employ iron almost exclusively for the cornices. Iron costs a trifle less than stone, but not enough less to materially affect its

possess one mile of mining country along Lake Supe-

rior, Canada possesses ten, the north shores of Lakes

Hures and Superior included, and complains with jus-

tice at the restrictions imposed on the enterprise of her

coployment in competition.

Colt's Revolvers.—It is estimated that 400,000 of

Colt's pisto. s have been menufactured in all up to this date, or e-third of which have been sent directly or indirectly to California. Sx thousand have been purclassed at different times by the Utited States Government, and about 2,000 have for several years past been

sold annually at retail in this city alone.

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ -A foreign correspondent of The Journal of Commerce says the Sucz Canal is estimated to cost \$35,000 000, and that the stock is being rapidly taken in all quarters. The branch canal from the Nile to supply the water is about being cormenced.

FLOATING ARMAMENTS. - The British gun-boats. which figured to conspicuously in the review off Spithead, generally carry a sixty-eight pounder and one or more smaller guns on pivots. The floating batteries are described in The London Times as 'low, flat, squat, black, unwieldy constructions of irredecomble ugliness," carrying guns of tremendous power. These are both admirable, no doubt, in their way, the first for shallow rivers and harbors and the last-na ned for purely defensive operations, while the question of fast paddle steamers with few, against heavy sailing ships with many guns, has by common consent been decided in favor of heavy ships, impelled partly by steam. This policy is being developed by our own Government in the construction of the new steamfrigates, but in all the progressive steps adopted, it must not be overlooked that the success of our naval efforts in former wars has laid not so much in superior bravery or energy as in superior seamanship and practical skill in the use of weapons. It is worthy of consideration that in adopting steam war ships, mammoth guns and thick-walled batteries we are leaving our vantage ground, and must feel no fool-hardy con fidence. Our merchant mariners are as familiar with ordinary scamanship as are our millions with the rifle and the musket; but both are nearly equally unaccustomed to the new naval apparatus. There is force in a suggestion put forth by The American Nautical Magazine that a rock on some coast of the size of a ship should be employed as a target on which our newly-fledged eaglets should practice till perfectly at home. Let our mongrel steam and sailing vessels take their stand in any weathers in which active service is ever expected and practice, and practice till assured that they will not in the time of trial be found in the precise position of our soversaries in both wars with England—brave, but awkward and badly officered. It costs but little more to burn powder than to keep the men and ships idly under pay. Let the men in the baker's dozen of war vessels in our navy at least feel the same confidence in their efficiency as in the former

well-tried "wooden walls."

THE TOILET.—An Englishman has recently devised an attachment of a small mirror, by a suitable extenion frame, to an ordinary looking-glass, so that it may be brought behind the operator and made to reveal the back or side of his head at pleasure. This is perfeetly practicable, as we presume every one has proved by trial in holding a glass for the purpose by hand.

THE UMBRELLA COAT .- The latest style of greatcost, represented as bailing from Paris, is described as a loose water-proof cape with an air-tight tube running around its lower edge. Under the collar is a little blow-hole communicating with this tube. The wearer applies his mouth to this hole, and with a few exhalations he inflates it with air. The tube takes the consistency of a hoop, the great-coat takes the form of a diving bell, and the drops fall a long way outside the weater's feet.

THE AMERICAN CAMELS IN USE.—Thirty two camels brought from Smyrna, in the United States storeship Supply, together with two born on the passage, were sately landed on May 13, at Indianola, in Texas, and have since been put in use, to some extent, in carrying Government stores, to the great terror of the horses and mules, and the equal delight of wonder seekers in that vicinity. Most of them have shed their hair on the voyage, and are more or less perfectly naked, but are represented as in perfect health and spirits. The dremedaries, nine in number, are designed for "express," and the camels for "slow freight" trains across the great dry and roadless plains and prairies of the South-west. They are accompanied by two Turks and three Arabs, and can carry loads on a walk as fast as an ordinary bad horse can trot. The experiment, so far, has been very successful, and it wil probably soon be indicated whether these oriental monsters can be made of any material service on this continent

WROUGHT IRON TRUSS BRIDGE,-Gen, Thos. W H. Mosely has lately constructed a bridge at Coving ton, Ky, the supporting part of which consists er tirely of tubular arches of wrought iron with light tie rods across the chords. The tubes are triangular, and are made of double boiler iron. The plates are dis posed in such manner that the middle of the extension plates covers the joints in the interior ones, so that no strain is thrown upon the rivets, but the edges abut uniost each other. The bridge is 60 span, and the rise or spring is 12 feet, being a segment of a circle 95 feet in diameter. The roadway, of timber, is 9 feet wide, sufficient for two tracks, there being three f the trusses described-one at each end, one in the center-the whole of which, including the tubular arches, the iron beams which support the roadway, and iron ties, weighs about three and a half tuns.

AMERICAN STEEL MANUFACTURE - The American Mining Chronicle of this city, in allusion to a memo-rial in which it is set forth that we have no steel manufacturers in America, enumerates twelve establishments, extending from Birmingham, Conn., to Hamiltop, Ohio, actively engaged in the business, together with one other lying idle and four new ones about emmencing. The aggregate capacity of the twelve n use is 13,000 tuns per annum, including both cast and shear steel, but it is probable that most are not working fully up to their capacity. Owing to a prejudice among buyers against American steel, those have had the best success who have added to the steel business the manufacture of files, vices, hammers, axes, springs, saws, &c. We have plenty of suitable material, and it has been sufficiently proved that steel may be manufactured in the United States of a nature nsurpassed for all the most valuable qualities. With durable protection even as moderate as at present, this would seen become an important branch of business,

CHEAP ROOFING FOR EMIGRANTS

HOUSES. In all new settlements, whether timbered land or praiic, there is a difficulty in procuring building materials; and the most difficult of all is a good material for roofs semething as a substitute for shingles where shingles annot be easily obtained. Sawed boards are often substituted, but they form a very unreliable protection; and unless board roofs are built very steep, they are only a make believe, and are withal quite hable to take sailing orders from a "norther" as it sweeps unbstructed across the prairie.

The lest substitute for shingles, probably, is a made of tarved paper; and it has this great advantage, hat the work can be done by any common hands, and the transportation is not heavy, or the material ex-

There is a tarred paper sold in this city at five cents a pound, one pound of which will cover a yard square, or say ha facent a foot; but we think this paper is rather too thin; we should prefer to have it twice the thickness, such as the thin, spongy stra w board-paper used for light, chesp boxes. It does not require to be strong, and perhaps the cheap article alluded to will answer perfectly; if so, a roof can be made for one cent a foot. This paper comes in rolls, and may be laid in courses up as d down or across the roof, so that the edges are lapped, and tacked with common No. 6 tacks, which would be very much improved by using leather under the heads, as is often done in tacking carbets.

The composition for covering a paper toof is made of the following ingredicuts: Good clean tar, 8 gall ms; Roman cement 2 gallons; rosin, 5 lbs ; tallow, 3 lbs boil and stir, and thoroughly mix all to-gether, and use hot, spreading it evenly, in a thick coat, over the paper, which should be tacked upon thoroughlyecasoned boards-kila-dried are best-well united up

and down on lath fastened to the rafters. The roof may be quite flat, rising only one foot in twelve. In railing on the paper, lap the courses as you would shingles, and commence putting on the composition at the upper edge and work down, and while the coating is still hot, let a hand follow and sift on sharp-grit send, pressing it into the tar with a trowel or back of a shovel. When the first coat is cool, go over with a second, and again with a third, and afterward once in five or six years, as long as your house stands, and you

will have a tight roof.

In place of the Roman Cement, you may use very fire, very clean sand, that is, Silex in a state of im palpable powder. The paper is such as is used under the copper in sheathing ships; it is a soft spongy paper that soaks up the tar, which penetrates through and gluce it to the boards and the sand seems also to pene trate the substance of the paper making it like stone The paper should be nailed on with short tacks with

The principal objection to a paper and tar comp tion roof is its combustibility; but that is easily re medied, for it can be very cheaply made incombustible with Blake's Pairt; or with a paint made of common water lime, mixed with any cheap oil; or with the following cheep preparation: S'ake good stone lime un hot water, till it falls into a fine dry powder. Seft and mix six quarts of lime with one quart of salt, in two gallons of water, and boil and skim off any impurities

Now to 5 gallens of this mixture add 1 lb, of alum lb. of coperas, and slowly, while boiling, i lb. of potash, and 4 quarts of clean sharp sand, and afterward any coloring matter desired, and apply the mixture with a brush, as you would any paint, only thicker, and it forms a strong surface, impenetrable to water and incombustible from heat or sparks that would ignite any ordinary wooden roof.

The rafters for such a roof should be stiff, but may be made of stuff 11 in. by s in., if well supported, and placed 6 feet spart, with ribs 1 in, by 2 in , set edgewise, and well nailed to the rafters, not over 18 in The boards may be thin, if well nailed to the ribs, but must be absolutely well seasoned, and if put on and covered while hot from the kiln, all the better One of the advantages of such a roof is the ease with which it can be moved in after years, either on the building, or by transferring it in sections to another, which in all border towns is no small item of advantage.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE BRIG HARBINGER ASHORE. From Our Own Correspondent. Fire Island, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

The brig Harbinger, Capt. Van Pelt, of and for New-York, from Cardenas, Cuba, with melasses and cigars to Capt. Lancaster and Renard & Francois, went on shore one mile east of Fire-Island Light House on the night of the 2d. She is 169 tuns, 12 years old, has a cargo of 277 hhds., 333 tierces, 4 barels and 14,000 cigars. The underwriters failed to get her off by the breaking of the hawser. She is hogged. and will undoubtedly be lost, together with a quantity of molasses. The sea is not large, but enough to make difficult to land cargo. One cask only has been

WRECKS AT CAPE SABLE. Capt. Lewis, general wrecking agent, has just returned from a voyage to Cape Sable, where he was ordered about a month ago, to examine the condition of the ship Arcadia wrecked at that place between one and two years ago. He took passage in the British schooter Hibernia, Capt. Cunningham, and found, on arriving there, that the wreck was so buried in the sand as not to be worth recovering. He reports having seen wrecks of fishing smacks, both sloop and schooner rigged, along the whole south side of the island, some of which were evidently of recent occurrence. He is of the opinion that many of these vessels have been driven ashore and otherwise lost in those latitudes during the past Winter season, of which no definite accounts have ever been received. On Thursday, June 5, he saw a schooner's bowsprit and two deck-buckets, with a lot of light materials and some shingles, apparently belonging to some vessel lost in the severe gale which prevailed in those perce on the 31st ult. and 1st inst.

The surveying steamer Jefferson Davis, (new.) Lieut. R. M. McArran, U. S. N., commanding, which left the Capes of Delaware at 9 a. m. on the 27th ult . arrived at Quebec at 5 a. m. on Saturday, June 7, having made the run in 10 days and 20 hours.

The U.S. steamer Saranac, Commander Long, arrived at Genoa 19th ult., and was to leave in the

course of a week for the United States.

The United States ship Plymouth dropped down from the G sport Navy Yard on Friday, June 6, and will shortly sail for Annapolis to take the place of the school-ship Preble, which is in need of repairs. The new steam frigate Colorado is to be from the above yard about the 19th inst.

QUICK PASSAGE. The mammoth man-of war steamship Himslays ar rived at Halifax on the 4th inst., from Malta, with 1,400 troops, having made the passage in the unparal-

leled time of 16 days, and from Gibraltar in 11; days. CITY ITEMS.

The Board of Aldermen acted on a large number of teports, of an ordinary character, last evening. A motion to take up the City Hall plans was lost.

Bx Gov. Felch of Michigan is stopping at the Me-

THOMAS EWBANK, esq., late Commissioner of Pat ents, has resumed his residence in this city. He may be consulted by Inventors at his house, No 50 East Thirty first street.

A meeting of those citizens of the Ninth Ward, eithout distinction of party, who condemn the late brutal assault on Senator Sumner, and who sympathize with the Freemen of Kansas, is to be held in the Bleecker buildings this (Tuesday) evening.

The North American Anti-Fillmore Convention will meet at the Apollo Rooms, No 410 Broadway, at 10 a. m., on the 12th. Several delegates have arrived. Gov Ford of Ohio and Ex-Gov. Johnson are at the Aster House.

The Young Men's Democratic Association met last evering at the Stnyvesant Institute to respond to the nominations of the Cincinnsti Convention were made by the President, B G. Daniels, Col Gillis, and Major Ward, and a series of resolutions speaking in the highest terms of the nominees adopted. The copplyding resolution is as follows:

Resided. That, regarding the nomination by the Cincin-convention as eminently judicious, we will use our armost tions to secure the triumphant success of the candidates with has presented for our approval and support.

The vestry of St Mark's Church having renewed an invitation which was made a year since to the Res. Edward Anthon to be the essistant minister of that parish, it has been accepted, and he expects shortly to emove from Tsuntor to this city. His father, Dr. Anthon, has just completed the twentieth year of his rectarship of St. Mark's, and the thirty minth since his adnission to holy orders.

We notice the death, in Philadelphia, on the 5th inst, of Isaac J Hone, formerly of this city. The deceased was the son of the late John Hore, for many venre a pastner of the highly respectable firm of John Hope & Sone, and also for some time Assistant Collector of the port of New-York. Mr. Hone was son inlaw to Chancellor Kent, having married the eldest daughter of that distinguished jurist.

SALE OF JAPANESE WORKS OF ART .- A sale of novel and curious articles, brought to this country by the schooner General Pierce from Simods, Japan, was comme need yesterday at No 377 Broadway, by Messre. Leav'tt, Deliver & Co. There was a large attend-ance of buyers, including many ladim, and the bidding

was at times Fery spirited when some article was ex abited which, from its eccentricity of form or bear's of work manship, claimed unusual attention. Although there were many articles exhibited which were test plicable to "outside barbarians," and the use of which was a mystery to Americans, still there were many things which commended themselves to those present not only by their exquisite workmanship and ornamentation, but by their usefulness as well. Among these were fancy dressing cases, toilet boxes, card boxes, abinets, music stands, trays, drawing tables, cups, glove boxes, card tables, jewel boxes, walking canes, handkerchief boxes, nests of tea trays, manuscrip cases, tea, coffee and spice caddies, decanter stands, cases of drawers, drinking bowls, &c. Most of the articles were manufactured of papier maché, although some were constructed of curious woods, while peads all were highly ernamented with iniaid work of rare woods and mother of pearl. Some of the tables and stands, the surface of which is sufficiently extended to admit of elaborate and complicated ornamentation, are messicked with intricate and beautiful designs of hirds, beasts, fishes, flowers, and various and sundry sketches which, to our unefficated eyes, are funtastic and unmeaning, but which, probably, were intelligible to those who contrived them. There are many rare and curious Japanese dresses, the material of which is rich enough to do no discredit to the showlest New-York beller, but the pattern of which would rathe attract attention than excite admiration. Those wh admire things which are rich, elegant, and at the same time unique, will do well to visit the sale, which continues through to-day.

SALE OF THE METROPOLITAN THEATER-Mr. Burton has purchased this theater, known as "Laura Keene's Varieties," and will take possession Sept. 1 The papers were signed on Saturday evening. It is understood that he has only purchased the building. and has 21 years lease of the ground, with privilege of renewal at an annual rent of \$10 000.

We understand that Miss Keene considers the transaction very unfair to her, as is shown by her card in another column The entertainments she has already given the public, though far within the ambitious programme which preceded her advert, have been pleasing and popular; and we are told that she has recently incurred heavy expenses in preparing for a permanent business of five years. She certainly has worked very hard personally, and shown an energy which few wo men possers, and for this is deserving of unqualified praise. Without doubt her friends will sustain her with renewed zeal during the remainder of her man agement, and thus prove in a substantial way their appreciation of her untiring efforts to please, both as actress and directress.

FIRE IN FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, - Yesterday morning, at 21 o'clock, a fire was discovered in an unoccupied two-story frame building in Fifty-seventh street, between First avenue and Avenue D. The property is owned by John B. Murray, and was damaged to the amount of \$150. Insured.

SAPETY DURING THUNDER STORMS.—The records are now making of the doings of the lightening in various ections of the country, both far and near, prompts this communication.

mu ication.

First Many persons suffer creatly from fear of lightning during thunder starms: to such we see that thus far, since steamhost
have been in use, no exact flows of life by lightning has occurred it
attentions to occess steamer, in a period of fifty years of more
and since railroad have been in me, now about thirty or more
years, no case of loss of life by lightning has been known in a
saliroad car. This wonderful examption, when it is considered
that tens of millions of passenters have been conveyed by these
two facilities is extraordinary, and should call in the feelings of
the limid during thunder storms, while in steamboats, occan
steemers or railroad cars.

Second. No case of loss of life by lightning has been known in
an itro ship or buildirg. This fact, with thus extend in the next
are the first paragraph should effect with thuse stated in the next
the life that metals are dar serious, from an accessoral supposed
attraction for lightning. Make conduct lightning, but the attractive power probably does not extend over a great surface.

Third. Vessels furnished with hightning conductors were uneversuffered figury from lightning, if the conductors were no eversuffered figury from lightning, if the conductors were not access
the continuity uninterrupted to the water, nor has death by
lightning ever been known on hoard of a sex of thus furnished.

First A. We have never known of but one death by lightning
in a building fort labed with metallic conductors reared for the
purpose of procection, and that occurred in the Summer of 1855
at Little Fraire. Wiscotetti. In relation to this death we have
the conductor.

Ito wire cesting less than one cent per foot, and less that. nt ication.

First: Many persons suffer greatly from fear of lightning furg thunder storms: to such we say that thus far, since steamhoats

Our register of thirteen years states the deaths by lightning within the field of our research on the land at seven hundred and fifty (750) persons; the wounded we have not counted; they number many hundreds.

Persons struck down by lightning should be freely dreuched with cold water, and if necessary the dreaching should be contented for hours.

with col wairs.

We have no pecupiery interest, direct or indirect, in the furnishing or putting up lightning conductors; our only object in making this route is to give information.

We have printed a sheet giving instructions for putting up conductors, that will be sent to any person, postage free, who may decire a copy.

Brooklyn Hights, June 9, 1856.

H. W. Smith, Treasurer of the fund for the relief H. W. Smith, Treasurer of the fund for the frame of the Caped Verde Islands acknowledges the receipt (through James H. Hackett, esq.) of the following donations, viz from Wn. B. Astor, \$160; Stephen Whitney, \$100; James H. Hackett, \$100; A Friend of Mr. Hackett, \$25; another Fishal of Mr. Hackett, \$25; another Fishal of Mr. Hackett, \$25; another Fishal \$30 Also not rreviously acknowledged, John Nicholson, esq., \$306 Also not rreviously acknowledged, John Nicholson, esq., \$0.50 Pinest, \$100; James Leary, esq., \$100; Heary Dwight, esq. Ostova, N. Y., \$10.

WAGON ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Merrit's, residing in Sixta stream of the Proposed Street, was everyly injured on

Spring street, near Thompson street, was severely injured or Sunday, in consequence of a wagon in which he was ridid, having come in collision with a stage at the corner of Third avenue as d highly-sixth street. Mr. M. was thrown from his seat and fell with great violence to the ground. The Nineteenth Ward Police conveyed him to a drug-store, where his wound were drossed, after which he was taken to his residence.

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN FOR INTOXICATION.—Ber ARREST OF A POLICEMAN FOR POARLY was arrested on Surday evening, in Grand street, by a Mr. King, for intotaction. The cfficial was so drurk that he could scarcely stand up, and though he was very amious to avoid being taken to the Station-house, his situation prevented his making much resistance. His "stat" was taken from him and he was suspended from dity, and will probably be disposed of by the Police Commissioners.

ARREST ON SUSPICION .- Charles Johnson, a colored

FOR SALE-ESTATE IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, FOR SALE—ESTATE IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A FARM, with furnished country house, situated in Pittafield, 25 fidnes from the depot, and 4 miles from Lenox. The Farm contains hearly 350 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, opiand and meadow, the main stream of the House woodland, opiand and meadow the main stream of the House incide ready at the second portion of Bis on, and contains I rooms beside both from &c. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire Valley, and the Procetic and Houser Ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are stateded to the part of the scate. The farm-house and barn are new and convenient. The wood is of the prin live growth, and the meadows yield large crops of any without cultivation. This pieze offers the advantages of a most agreeable and healthy situation, with rood bathing, soland, fishing an I shouting spon the premises. The house is ready for in mediates occupancy being compitately farmished, and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 100 acres, with all the buildings, will be said separately if searce. For further particulars apply to O. W. Holmes, Boston, of the Holle, E. H. Kellogo, Pittafield.

ROOT'S GALLERY, No. 363 Broadway, contains e most exquisitely fine ed Photographs in America. For

[Advertisement] Young LAWYERS would find it greatly to their

dvantage to have a careful analysis of their Phremotopical de velopments. Examinate is, with Charts and full descriptions even cally by Paus Fowner, No. 308 Broadway.

The Rev. Mr. THACHER, Bridgewater, N. Y. Si years of see, says. "About the ist of March I communicationing Mas. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HARR RESPONDED, according to directions, and how may hair is restored to its original color and the her appears to be permanent. I am established the preparation is nothing like a dye, but note upon the secretions, and my hair covers to fail." Sod by all the principal Merchants in the United States, Cobs and Carada. Wholesele and Retail Depok, No. 355 Broomest, New York City

BRUCE'S GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE Usetan War -This highly popular exhibition opera at the hinese Building, No. 509 Broadway, on THURSDAY BERT. The anadish papers seem with its prises.

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with which they are maked in

with which they are made is a very great recommendation long and wellows efficient, whereby the natural expression is fagged out and lost, mark these game of Art. Like the ligh ring's flash they selec and stamp at once the expression of the

the AMBROTYPE is invaluable, over uning all the difficulty of keeping the little ones still.

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these who have tried all other physicians witheast relief,
these who have tried all other physicians witheast relief,
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All other hours by appointment.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

SERIOUS RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT .- Coroner Han SERIOUS RESULT on the serious and the serious second and Third avenues, upon the body of John Caldwell, a boy ten ye re of sac. It as pears by the evicence that deceased and another boy named John Caldwell were pisying, whou the latter pitched a stone which struck the other ou the head bask of the right ear. He was picked up and conveyed home, where he by from the 31st uit, till Sunday, when he died. The week that deceased came to his death by effection of the brain, occasioned by a blow from a stone in the hands of John Caldwell, and that the brow was the result of accident.

THE COURTS.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer convexed yesterday meming before Judge Rockwell and as social's, a d the following Grand Jury was impanied: Handy A. Kent, Foroman Philip Brady. Daniel Fryer, Hanry Chicas, Nathaniel Mile, Aidea S. Crowell, Luther Bannes, William Warren, James Hall, Peter Kelly, Bennard Ridden, Michael Wickel, Henry C. Tabor, Ahmer S. Rahanda, William Poose, Peter Colver. The Judge In his charge, and that, as the Grand Jury impanied in April had found indictments enthelicate to test the law in regard to liquot solling, which was at present uncertain, and which could only he settled by an appeal to the highest tribunal in the State, he deemed it hymbiotoxs for the present Grand Jury to find any more laddenents. The Jury Item retired.

The June Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence to day before Judge Morris and associates.

Today's Calendar of the Court of General Sessions will commence to day before Judge Morris and associates.

Today's Calendar of the Civic Court. Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 56, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56. THE COURTS.- The Court of Oyer and Terminer

THE BOARD OF HEALTH. - The Board, which tow holds assume daily for the consideration of unbances, &c., yes-terday changed their hour of moeting from a a. m. to 4 p. m. Rowdyram — On Sunday right about a dozen cor-

SALUTE.—The young Democracy of Williamsburgh Salute.—The young Democracy of Williamsburgh first at the foot of North Second first a lare on Salures at the nomination of James Buchman.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS. — A man named John Quinn, arrested by Officer Townsend of the Fourceanth Wars, was brought before Justice Clarry yesterday on a charge of rist one proceedings. It appears that the accused with others who had been employed united in coal for the Houston street Ferry Law-do note for the higher wages. The strikets were allowed to hold for higher wages and other men were employed. Union acted as a committee of one to inform the new men that they must stop working for the old rates of wages, or violence would be used. Accused was held to answer.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.—A ship-corpeter named Thomas Godail was arrested last week, at the ship-year fast of North Second street, on a charge of mardering John Humbrey, a short time since, at Mystic, Coan. He was set at 1-berty peaterday, as it was ascertained that the officer had got the wrong man.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT,—A man named John McGinnie aged 30 years, residing in Newark, and employed upon a grave-train of the New Jersey Railroad Company, was acidentally killed yesterday afternoon upon the track of that read, near the Newark avenue crossing is Jersey City. He derroat to cross the track in froat of the train while it was neving, to escape shother train that was poseing, and he was much over and his bead and one of his legs were several from his body. Recorder Bedford held an is quest upon the remains.

Supply Drath .- On Sunday evening, as the mate of the schooler harm Figure was gold schools at Joney City, with ere of the hands, named Peter Burns was was young the boat, the laster rell into the bottom of the boat and died instartly. He was a native of Ireland, about 21 years of ago, therefore the first and the bottom of the boat and the later rel into the better the boat and the first period of the control of the control

herge of his effects.

THE LATE SUICIDE.—It will be recoilected that a

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

and intelligent, are gone into at length, and deemed sufficient grounds for the final constanto to send the

prisoners into one of the rural districts. The relection of a particular one and the formel order embedying the decision of the Court, are jo be settled by the respective counsel among themselves unless the defendants counsel shall think it compe

tent and advisable for them to appeal.

tent and advisable for them to appeal.

S. B. STRONG, J.—The defendants stand indicted for the alleged a under of William Pools in the City and County of New Yora. The it declared contains as many counts as there are defendants respectively charging each as primary, as a the other as secondary principals.

The first countebarges the defendant Baker as the most prominent acter and the other as being present at the scene of the murder and axing and ate thing him. He elected to be tried acceptable; He was first tried at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held before Judge Rossevelt in the County of New York (where he werne is indea and the indictment was found), in Desarber least. The trial lashed userly a fortugalt, and reached in the disagreement of it is juryer and their disagreement of the juryer and their disagreement of the juryer and their disagreements of the juryer and their disagreement of the juryer and their disagreement of the court of Appeals, in the same county, on the 16th of Appellar. Five handred jurice has been summed to actered the trail. Of the number five only were aware, the Where having fields to attend or where you were aware, the Where having fields to attend, or having been accurated or represent of a chariff about date. A such to reach of the heart of the heart of the months of the heart of the counter, or a personner or behalf of the declared date. A such to reach of the heart of the months of the heart of the counter of the heart of the heart

in thereon, shall be effectual unless allowed by a Josetice of the Sopreme Court, or (then) Clemit Dudge, and (§) That be here allowed by any such writ, the officer to whom application about be nace about take from the defendant a recognizance with aunotice, conditioned that the defendant processing such writers, conditioned that the defendant processing such with aunotice, conditioned that the defendant processing such with aunotice, conditioned that the defendant processing such with aunotice, conditioned that the defendant processing such who may be increased by the defondants who may be increased for treason, murder or arison in the first degree, at d who may be in clustedly from the accounty of entering into any recognizance for their appearance in the function of the act of 1829 hat stood alone—a that more ly resulated the practice, and did not purpose to take away any right—it might have been constraint to midd contriburations and the practice, and did not paraport to take away any right—it might have been constraint to midd contriburations and the process in general terms—with early refers to anche a might be allowed in behalf of the defendants of the defendants. The presecution could not be required to give a recognizance for the our duct of the defendants as a condition for obtaining the writ. There is no statutory provision involving such as shortful, except in the 8th section of the Act for the Prevention of intemperance, Pauperian and Grime (Laws of 1835, pt. 38-7), which provide that an appeal and the revives of a notice thereof shall be of no effect in behalf of the defendant and or confirment, miless he shill deliver to the magnificate an undertaking to the propie in the sum of \$50, with one or more strates, conditioned, among other thing, that the defendant and first, during the propie in the sum of \$50, with one or more strates, conditioned, among other thing, that the defendant and first the recognition of the act, thus requiring the complaint and where the propies and works of the act, the f

SUPREME COURT—Special Trans—Juke 9—Baibre Juigs
Straome.

THE BAKER CAFF—CHANGE OF FLACE OF TRIAL.
The People agt Lewis Baker, James Turous, Parnet wielaughtlin, Correlins Linus, Charles Van Pelt and John Hyler.
The opinion of Judge Strong upon the motion in behalf of the People for a change of county for the trial
of Baker and of the other parties implicated in the
number of William Poole will be read with interest,
and the decision at which he arrives will doubtless be
a great relief to many of our citizens, who are heartily
a great relief to many of our citizens, who are heartily
irred by this time of the who's effair, as well as convinced that it is next to impossible to have a fair trial
of the prisoners in the city where the offense was committed.

The Court, after a thorough examination of its
power to allew a certiforars, or to change the place of
trial, on the application of the Government, bundules
that it has full jurisdiction in the premises. The
merits of the care, the circumstances attending the
legal proceedings therein thus far, and the probabili
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